## PLEADING INSANITY.

THE PRISONER S PATHER WAS ERRATED

[Continued from First Page.] three of the sons died insane, and other members of their families were afflicted in the same way.

THE PRIME AND A PATTER WAS RELATED
and peculiar, especially in his religious views and
was generally thought to be insane. He proceeded
to give Guiteau's career from boyhood to the present time, showing him to have lacked proper training and to be of a flighty and egotistical dis-position. He detailed his connection with the Queida Community, where the defendant staid nearly six years, but as his importance was not properly recognized by the Community he went to New York for the purpose of starting a newspaper, which was to take the place of all the others in the country. Of course he did not succeed, as he was minus the funds needed, and he then furned his attention to the law and went to Chicago and was admitted to the bar. He was acquainted with the gentleman who examined him, Mr. Reed, and succeeded in answering two of the three questions asked him. But he had no capacity for legal business and finally settled down as a collec-tor of bad dobts, for which his perastacucy quali-fied him. Whenever he was opposed by another lawyer he invariably lost his case. This was more than Guirenu's vanity could stand and he interranted Mr. Scoville by saving that if he was a fool he always gave the other side enough to attend to.
Mr. Davidge inquired if the defendant had been
admitted to the bar on the motion of Mr. Heed, to which the prisoner replied; "No, sir. General Reynolds, who is slitting behind you made the After the recital of an attempt made by Gulteau In Chicago to defend a prisoner charged ith burglary, the court took a recess for half an

Mr. Scoville resumed his argument, as follows:

I did not get quite through with these matters of family history, or the history of the prisoner. There are a few other things that I desire to say a word about. Some of these things may seem famaterial tayou and also to me, but I have thought best to mention the most of them, not knowing what effect they may have upon the question of insanity. The detendant failed to get into business in New York, and he attributed his faiture to the maintenance of the most of the things of the content section of the state of the sta

talking with the daughter for a few minutes, she came down stairs. In the meanthine the prisoner, it sectus, had came back to the house and taken his pestition again on the sola or in the dining-room. Mr. Scoville came down into the front hall, which opened into the dining-room, and went into the partor, where there was a lady friend, who has been subterneed, but who I fear will not be able to come. She commenced talking with this lady friend about him; she fold what had Bappened; that she considered him insane, and thought that she ought to make apprication to have him sent to an insane asylum. He heard the conversation, the door being open, and got up and which opened into the diffing from, and we that the struct, we say ray as a suppling of a prairie find the struct, where there was a fady friend, who has been sub-consed, but who I lear will not dollars since he had once had the experience. It is sub-consed, but who I lear will not dollars since he had once had the experience in the structure of the structure o

is a similar with the cases of insane people. He had been brisesh in contact with a great many closes throughout the country for many years, being usually sent for whenever such cases presented themselves, and when it became a question of whether or not they should be sent to the asylum. Dr. Ricc observed him, or had observed him, and told his visior that there was no question about his insatily to such a degree that there would be no difficult in having him committed to all finished by the constituent of an insatily to such a degree that there would be no difficult in having him committed to all finished before that the been harmless, and insatily had before that the been harmless, and insatily had before that the contact of the harmless; that the famiodiate occasion of that trouble laving perhaps been the best, or samething of that kind; that he would continue probaby to be harmless, and that his mind would grow along until it came to a sort of vacancy; that therefore, it might be as well to let him go. At any rate i do not understand that he advised specially, one way or the other, when I came on home the matter was presented to me by my wife. I said to be that I thought we had better let him go for the present.

He was stadying the Testament. It is true he did not pay bis board bill regularly, but I thought that he would do very little harm if left alone. I did not think he would organize any now see, and I did not feel he would organize any now see, and I did not feel he would be conveniently because his temper and disposition had always been gettle to an extreme. Besides, I told Mar Secville that the law in Wisconsin was different from what it was in limits. In Wisconsin a patient could be committed to an asylum upon the certificate of two physicians. Is ultimate, it could not be done except after a jury trial. No matter how insane the person might be; If there was not a weatige of reason left in the mind, under the laws of filmols, every person most be called before a jury and that he proof produced; and

is a wonder be did not kill binnedf. In his fall he forlied over and over, fore his overcon, and out his forehead. In that connection I want to mention to you one peculiarity which you will find in his case, but that is in common with others. That is the emotional nature of the man. Fear has always been an olement in his case, a pre-eminent element of his character. As such as the was mentioned that the purpose was to put him in the custody and charge of an officer, it entered his mind instantly to escape. He did not think there was any risk in atophing off the platform, but says he would not do it again for a milition of dollars since he had once had the experience.

found after a very slort experience he could get nothing from it. Not doing it for glory, because he was ridlenied every time he tried to speak, on twenty-five or thirty occasions which followed each other. Time after time, week after week, he still pursued the same path. You may say thir is evidence of defective reasoning, perhaps. I think so, I think that was reason overthrown.

The Frischer-That was the very kind of business the Apostle Paul was engaged in. [Laughter, He git his pay at has, and I expect to get mine some of these days on that book that I wrote. [Laughter,]

Mr. Scoville-I call it a defective reasoning power. I think there must be some motive that it will impel a man, if he is a sauce man, to continue to do that out of work, and there was certainly no motive that he could have in that. You can not imagine any motive that would keep a man at that sort of work for two or three years in succession as he did, it seems to me. Well, when he found that the people would not listen to his lectures; that he met with nothing but ridicule, nothing but rebuff, making else but that he bethought him to present these things to the public in another form; so he gut his lectures printed in pamphiet form and then he went to selling them and distributing them is whoever would take them or pay anything for them.

The Prisoner-I went around the streets trying

hein.
The Prisoner—I went around the streets trying o sell my own lectures, and they thought I was a

The Prisoner--I went around the streets trying to sell my own lectures, and they thought I was a book agont.

Mr. Scoville--He kept that up for some time. He sold them here in Washington some, I believe. The Prisoner--Yes, and all the Northern exities. Mr. Scoville to the prisoners--I will give you a chance by and by to tell your story.

He undertook, I think, to lecture here in Washington, and he sold his lectures here. Just as soon as he could got a little money ahead he immediately went and invested it in printing his lectures or something of that kind. After a short time he got up another lecture on some other subject, I do not remember what. Then another, and after he got two or three up in that way he got the idea of putting them in a book and circulating them in a book and circulating them in a book sone. Every time he could get money from any source whatever he would invest it in printing lectures and books. While he worked saan insurance agent and solicitor he was quite successful. He had a good address and pleasant mannershed did very well at that business. As soon as he got a good suit of clothes, and got comitoriably fixed, and a few dolars in money, instead of pursaling that business, he quil, and got some other lectures printed in order to circulate the truth. He could not make any inoney at it that—

The Prisoner-I was working for the Lord, not for money. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scoville—Is were successful to had the iddea that all he had to do was to ask the hand of any lady that he chose he favor with his attentions, in marriage, and it would be his.

The Prisoner-I put a notice of that kind in my autoblography, stating that any lady wishing to correspond with me, to send on her mane and. It would be all right she would be properly received.

Mr. Scoville—Is there a copy of that anobiography is the Hermit?

The Prisoner-That is not true. [Laughter.]

Mr. Scoville—In good faith, gentlemen, not as a jote, because that man never made a joke in his

The Prisoner—That is all I want and I am going to have it.

Mr. Scoville—All I want is that the truth shall prevail. Any evidence I have undertaken to bring before you, gendemen, you have the opportunity to criticize. You have an opportunity to question it in any way you please, and if you believe I introduce any one single item of evidence before you for theatrical effect: if you believe I put one single thing before you which it is not my earnest conviction is just and proper to be put before you, I want you not only to reject that, but to charge me over ton fold in the account in your final verdict, [Applause.] I never would have appeared in this case an hour, notwithetanding the relationship of this man to my family, had I focen called upon to present to you anything but the exact truth. There is one little circumstance that I dealer to call attention to. I do not know that it is of any consequence at all. It is like some other little things, and yet the experiancy think something of it. This man was called, when a boy, Julius. His came was charles J.

The Prisoner—Julius Cassa was the name, but I never liked the man and would not have it. There was too much negro about it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Scoville—The name, as I understand it, was Charles Julius Gütteau. He was called Julius until after he went to the Oneida Cotmounity, or about that time. When he was eighteen or nineteen years of ago he got an antipathy to the name for some reason, because, I think, he said it was Julius Cassar, and was either a Roman name or a negro name, I do not know which. He said he did not like it and dropped it, and requested everybody to call him Charles, leaving the "J" out of his name. He would not answer if they called him Julius; and that practice continued. He was called Clarles J. Guiteau. All about a syear or so ago, when he autipathy to the name had grown as great that he inelised on dropping the "J" altogether. He refuses to answer to the name of Charles J. Guiteau, and an admonstrath about a year or so ago, when he auti

Mr. Scoulle—Your Honor, I propose to follow in his toolsters to that extent,
Mr. Davidge—Are the letters written by the

Mr. Scoville—Yes.

Mr. Davidge—Aro the letters written by the primiter?

Mr. Davidge—Will you tell me when?

Mr. Scoville—Yes.

Mr. Scoville—Yes.

Mr. Reville—Commending way back in 1859, or 1858. That is what I propose to do. I propose to show that the same through his character from that time to this, if it is necessary? Will safe a little more fully the ground. It is claimed here in this case. Your Honor, by the defense, that the prisoner considered himself inspired, or authorized by the Lord to do this set. The prosecution claim that that is a pretense. They claim that that is only ised as a cover for a victous, bad disposition, and a malicious, vangeful act. How are you to defermine whether that is true or not? It certainly is competent to go back in the history of this man's life and see whether he has not seted precisely in that way on former occasions. It seems to me that that was a trait of his life, a prominent impredient of his character, and that his acts in former years were based upon the same theory. I will not go into further detail unlies it be necessary.

District Attorney Corkhill—You say these letters were written how many years ago?

Mr. Scoville—Yes.

District Attorney Corkhill—You propose to Introduce them in evidence?

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District Attorney Corkhill—We have not introduced them in evidence?

Mr. Scoville—Yes.

District Attorney Corkhill—We have not introduced them in evidence of experts as to his condition since the homicide.

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District Attorney Corkhill—We have not introduced them in this can be not seen that it can draw the line in respect to time. These letters are intended. I presume, to furnish evidences of the prisoner's made of thought.

District At

District Attorney Corkhill—I read no letters exphythat it my judgment bore directly upon the minission of this crime; that were a part of the crime, and hich tended to explain the commission of the

which tended to explain the commission of the ritine.

Mr. Scoville—The letters were read as a part of your opening statement, and afterward offered in evidence. I propose to follow the example of the District Attorney in that respect. The issue here is as to the soundness of this man's mind. Issue, District Attorney Corkbill—That is your issue. Mr. Scoville—Certainly: If his mind commenced to be affected twenty years ago, we have a right to show it.

The Court-Certainly, I understand that to be The Court—Certainly, I understand that to be your claim.
District Altorney Corkhill—I have no objection to his stating what he expects to prove, but Mr. S. is reading a great mass of letters here, rounding over a period of twenty years, in advance of any objection or any knowledge on our part of their cantents. He might as well take up the testimony of these experts and introduce it in his specen. That he can state the contents of these letters I have no question. He can do that to show the bent of his mind, as the prisoner calls it. I do not desire to interfere with the gentleman's opening at all. I desire that it shall be as full and elaborate as he desires to have it. I think we have shown that disposition all the way through. I object to interposing an element of proof here now which may, on the trial, be determined to be improper and roled out.

ay, on the trial, be determined to be improper in ruled out.
The Court—Mr. Scoville can state that he has tres written in the following terms, and then ad them. Afterward, when introducing his proof, expansions the tribuse letters, and if, upon objection, exp then be ruled out, the testimony will not be

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Mr. Scoville—I expect to show, gentlemen, that
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he can submit these letters, and it, upon objection, they then be ruled out, the testimony will not be in the case.

Mr. Scoville—I expect to show, gentlemen, that the defendant wrote the letter of November 9, 1858, to his sister, Mrs. Scoville, here read the letter referred to.] The only object of that letter is to show that he was living at home pleasanily at that time: and to show further how he changed from that time on. He was then eighteen years old. He was born in September, 1840. There is one thing that will appear in evidence before you, gentlemen, that at a certain age and at the age of pulcety, these changes are apt to come with young people. If changes affect the wind injuriously they are very apt to come along at that time, and coinsequently it may be, and does indeed, in our opinion, go to show you about the mental faculty of the prisoner at that time.

Dean Sistem Frances: Yours of the lift instant has been received. I was very happy to hear from you. In regard to my subscription to the Bible Society, I had entirely forgotten that I had subscribed the fifty cents you speak of in your letter. I am obliged to you for paying the same. I will make a all right when I course to thingen. I have written sex house per day if office since the ist of January. Before that my health was not very good. Since you were here. I have written sex house per day if office since the ist of January. Before that my health was not very good. Since you were here. I have written sex house per day if office since the ist of January. Before that my health was not very good. Since you were here. I have written sex house per day if office since the ist of January. I see that my health was not very good. Since you were here, I have written sex house per day and intellectually, than they do they would be much happier and better, and produce a much superior race of men, physically and intellectually, than they do this were promited and the present. I have been very high the proper will be supplied to the house of health and physt

mentioned the subject to him. He has never mentioned the subject to him. He has never mention at a mile rather consume all of my school again, all inther's existed a schooling than to have the process from it when I arrive at the age of twenty-one, for there is no doubt but father intends going to the tall to reside after his term of office expires, which will be in the center, isw. I have beard nim any enough to warrant my coming to that concussion. I do not know what you will think of what I have said. I smould like to have your opinion, aloa Mr. Scovilles.

The next letter was taled July II, 1859, and is addressed to his sister. Letter read. In this letter he merely refers to a catalogue of colleges he sends for inspection, and gives his views as to the one he desires to attend. In this letter he say, not is deleration, and gives his views as to his one he desires to attend. In this letter be say, not is deleration at all hazards to obtain an education. The next letter was dated September 5, 1859, and all a addressed to Mr. Scoville. Letter read. Serville, Letter read. This is merely a personal letter, giving an account of his doings for a short into back. The next letter was dated Newmber 6, 1859, and alreased to his sister. Letter read.] The next letter was dated never yet personal letter, I have not been also been a second to his doings for a short into back. The next letter was dated never yet read.] The title there is not going to his sister of the personal letter, I have yet the content of the personal letter. I have yet the read of the personal letter. I have yet he was a second of the personal letter. I have yet the personal letter is the second of the personal letter. I have yet the personal letter is a few personal letters and the second of the personal letter is the personal letter in the letter have yet the personal letter is the personal letter in the letter have yet the personal letter is a few personal letter is a few personal letter is a few personal letter. I have yet the personal letter is

of the second level to the control of the second level to the

1836, where the writer speaks of leaving the Oneida Community.

At the conclusion of the letter the prisoner said:

"I was then getting away from those miserable people. I had been in their saures for six years."

Mr. Scoville here explained that a great deal of the correspondence of Guitean had been destroyed when his office in Chicago was burnt at the great fire. These that he had read and proposed to read had been preserved because they chanced to be at his home.

is home. Mr. Scoville next read from letters addressed to jim, dated New York, January 3, 1867, May 20, 807, Brooklyn, January 28, 1808, Brooklyn, July 8, 1865.

Mr. Scoville stated that they were all letters written by the prisoner to his wife and himself.

The hour of three having arrived, and Mr. Scoville mentioning that he could not conclude for an hour or two, the court was about to adjourn, when the prisoner said:

"I understand that Mr. Scoville did send those letters to the lady, and therefore he did not lie to me, and I withdraw what I said. I want full justices to be done to everybody."

Scenes and Incidents. Mr. E. O. Steele, a special artist of the Graphic, was busily engaged yesterday sketching promi-nent actors in the great drama.

The young lady with the scalakin sacque and feather turban who daily accompanies Mrs. Sco-ville to court is Miss Rice, of Chicago, who is here with her father, one of the experts for the defense. Guiteau says: "I don't want to interfere with your theory," and yet he repudiates the idea that he is crasp. "I am the sigent of the Belty." "I was working for the Lord." "I left a \$5,000 prac-tice to work for the Lord."

It is evident that the audiences who are in at-

tendance on the Gitteau trial are greatly in sym-pathy with Mr. Scoville. He has already received two hearty rounds of applause for his conduct in his opening for the defense.

two hearty rounds of applause for his conduct in his opening for the declease.

A cranky individual made himself conspicuous in the corridors during the recess by his inquiries for the assassin or his counsel, Mr. Scoville. He was particular to inquire the route by which the prisoner was taken to the van, but no demonstration was made by him.

Two inhisters, Rev. John R. Paxton and Rev. Byron Sunderland, were interested spectators at the trial yesterday. To the left of Mr. Paxton was seated Billy Florence, the actor. This was Billy's first appearance since he was introduced some years since to Judge Cartter as Judge Slote.

It seems that when Guiteau sent out his little request for a fair correspondent having a view to matrimony, he really did receive an answer. It was from a lady worth, as he says, \$100,000. He was very incemsed when Mr. Scoville has he had copies of the letters. It seems the lady wrote and Guiteau answered, and she wrote again. He is now waiting for this second letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter, but Mr. Scoville has not yetseen fit to give letter had better had he were fit has the sound fit and fit he went had he had he had he had he h

Unfilial Conduct. An old lady nearly perished with cold was found in Harrisburg Sunday evening. Added to a weak mind, she was thinly clad. The officer with some difficulty found her home. She owned a house, but her son lived in it and was expected to look after her interests. It seems he had a graveyard insurance on her, and let her wander where she pleased. Of course, a little ex-posure was all that was needed, and he would be in a fair way to get the money. The name was not given. In the interest of justice and humanity it ought to be given and the public know the man.

Complimentary. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is the very orightest and newslest paper published at the seat of general government, and on the fifth of January coming it proposes to add to its usefulness by beginning the issue or an equally brilliant weekly, which will aim to attain and will find a large circulation in distant States. The conductors of THE REPUBLICAN are newspaper men in every ense, and have earned all the success they are reaping-St. Joseph's Gazette, Mo.

Noble Men. There were a hundred men at work in a cigar fact ry in New York, and there was one poor girl who proved she could do as much as any one of the men. The firm decided to pay her a nan's wages, and the noble one hundred struck We applied their brave resistance to the tyrrany of reducing them to a level with a girl, and would eglad to see the earth rid of their ignoble car-

THE STARS ARE OUT TO-NIGHT. The sun has set, although its smile still lingers on Virginia's hills; The shadows deep are creeping o'er The earth—the sir is rank with chills.

The birds are hushed, the blossoms closed; All nature seems in slumber quiet; And now the stars with joy come forth. To watch and sentinel the night. How often have I gazed into

The firmament above, so wide, And whispered legends of the stars To her close clinging to my side. Oft wondered if they were bright worlds With people fashioned like our own, And pointed to the star I'd make My bome when love had coldly grown

A legend runs that ages since The brightest of the Pleiad host Strayed off one wild and stormy night, And in its wanderings was lost, I never thought the more true

With charge of bribe and robbery, Of star route speculation-rings;
I'd make some angel informers,
Or spoil a lovely pair of wings.

— Billy Clock, for The Espublican.

MR. ROBERT P. PORTER, chief of the alth, debt, and taxation division of the Census Office, has accepted the position of editor-in-chie of the International Review, and will enter apout the discharge of his duties on January 1 neat. Mr. Henry cannett, scographer of the Canese Office, will be associate enter of the Review. Mr. Parier will, however, still hold his place as associate enter of Bradstreet's, a position he has held for several mouths. MALARIA.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN In order to have a correct knowledge of. my subject we must clearly understand its mean-ing, origin, unture, and history. If Italy is not the licenc of malaria the language of that country has the honor of giving it its name. The term is derived from two Italian words, made (bad) and aria (air), meaning literally bad air. Hence the English word "malaria" is formed by the union of ish word "malaria" is formed by the union of the two Italian words, mala and aria. For thou-sands of years the Pontine marshes of Rome have been the fruitful source of this bad air; and so noxious is the atmosphere among those marshes that neither man nor beast can live near them during the aummer season, and both fice about the beginning of the month of June from their neighbeginning of the month of June from their neigh-borhood, and do not return until the lat of Octo-ber. During this period all signs of human exist-cince disappear in and about those marshes, and death almost always comes to the man who braves and breathes the malaria-freighted air. From the earliest ages man's money and skill have been employed in vain to drain and sir those marshes. but to this day they remain as postiferous as they were conturies ago.

ITS GENERATION.

Malaria is the result of chemical action between heat, water, and decaying or decayed vegetable matter; and in order to produce it most abundantly the hear, water, and vegetable matter must be in a state of rest. The process by which it is evolved is known by the name of fermentation. Heat is the active agent in the process of fermen tation, and without its presence this process cannot go on, and maiaria cannot be evolved. The temperature most favorable to this process is be-tween 67° and 75°. When the temperature reaches 80° or 90° it is too high, and the fermentation changes its character, and malaria is feebly, evolved; and when the temperature falls to 60°, malaria is very slightly generated. This fact is very familiar to seamen and those living in yelvery familiar to seamen and those living in yel-low fever countries; for when the temperature falls to 50° they look forward with confidence to a speedy riddance by the atmosphere of its malaria. When the temperature falls to 46° the production of malaria is rendered impossible, for it is at this mark of the thermometer that the chemical ac-tion of fermentation ceases. During the summer, when the weather has been very hot and min causes the atmosphere to fall to a point between 67 and 75°, then malaria is most abundantly evolved, and the inhabitants near awantpy regions suffer most from chills and fevers and from billious fever. The constituents or agents of fermentation must be at rest to favor its peculiar chemical action, and the absence of rest explains why the ebbing and flowing of the tide prevents fermentation and the consequent evention of malaria. The flowing tide washes with its fresh water every part of the earth that it reaches, and, however much of vegetable water free yeardow, the vater of the tide. table matter it may overflow, the water of the tide has not time to become either stagnant or putrid. This explains why the atmosphere of the land visited daily by a tide is perfectly pure and free from malaria, and indicates that the air of the "flats" in the Potomae River about Washington city is not only without malaria, but innoxious; and those flats are no more a cause of disease than a tub of water would be if the water in the tub were renewed every day. Were this not a chemical fact, nothing that has animal life could live from June until October without great risk to existence within three miles of the Potomac, from the head of its tide-water to its mouth. But it is different with those marshy lands and regions not washed by the tide. There the heat, the water, and the vegetable matter are at rest, and it is this stagnation that is most favorable to fermentation and the elimination of maiaria. That this is true is proved by the fact that maiaria. in its most virulent character can be artificially produced at any time during summer by keeping moist a pile of decaying vegetable matter exposed to the heat of the sun. ivs nature.

Malaria is no doubt carbonic seld gas given out

in such a subtle manner that chemical reagents cannot detect it; and its presence cannot be re-cognized in any other manner than by its poison-ous effects upon the human system. It is found to be heavier than the atmosphere, and sinks down toward the earth; and this is proved by the circumstance that the air of an attic room of a dweiling is freer from it than the ground floor, and that the higher we ascend from the place of its generation the more we escape its effects. It is carried along the earth by currents of air, and lodges in valleys, ravines, and on the sides of the mountains, and there remains until the surare affected by it as soon as they reach the land of those hurbors in which malaria abounds. It is more active at night than in the day, for the heat of the day rarifies it, causes its greater diffusion in the air, thereby diminishing its power of concentration. Drainage of land prevents the stagnation of water, but the inhabitants of those places located near low lands and swampy regions of country must always expect to suffer to a greater or less extent from malaria, and wherever awampy regions abound there chemistry will assert itself and malaria will be generated, for it is beyond question the result of fermentation favored by cerain degrees of temperature.

I'IS EFFECTS.

It is capable of affecting all animals with greater or less power. The monkey, the dog, the horse, and even birds have been known to suffer from malarial fevers; but of all animals, man is most susceptible to its deleterious influence. Its effects are manifested in a variety of well-marked char-neters, and these characters are sufficiently developed to cause to be given to each a distinct name. Hence we have chills and fevers, bilious fever, typhoid fever, typhus fever, yeilow fever, and a variety of typhoid fever known as relapsing fever. All these varieties of fevers arise undoubt-edly from malaris, and the two most common forms are chills and fever and bilious fever; and as these two varieties more frequently occur than either of the other varieties, they are designated in ordinary medical language as "maiarial fevers." Typhoid typhus, yellow, and relapsing fevers are parative uncommon, and are recognized and treated by their respective names.

J. B. JOHNSON, M. D.

HON. JOHN F. LEWIS.

A Deserved Tribute from the "Whig" t

the New Lieutenant-Governor. The following deserved tribute to that patriotic Virginian, Governor John F. Lewis, is from the Richmond Whig: "If ever there was a true gentleman unjustly aspersed and maliciously slandered it was the Hon. John F. Lewis during the canvass just closed. The whole Bourbon fac-tion seemed to be ambitious to take a part in the tion seemed to be ambitious to take a part in the vito calumnies and unmitigated falsehoods which were heaped upon him. There was scarcely a fact of his public or private life that was not proverted and misrepresented. Brave, generous, honorable, and manly as he is known to be in all the relations of life, partisan necessities demanded that every virtue he possessed should be conforted into a vice, and every inspiration of devotion to his native State be converted into a sinister motive to stab her to her vitals. We have never known such uncomputons defamation, such wieked slanders and malignant defamation, and wieked slanders and malignant defamation. But the people have answered them with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken and a rebuke which will be felt. And the political power for whose sake he has endured this gross villification will not forget him, nor allow his public character and reputation to go without a more formal and complete vindication. It is one of the strange phases of the canvass that persons who had always recognised Mr. Lewis as a gentleman without reproced should have allowed themselves to be carried into such excesses of viluperation and falsehood, simply in the hope of affecting a political result. But it was so, and if they have any conscionsness we do not envy their companyions and malicious purpose defeated.

ALEXANDRIA NEWS. vite calumnies and unmitigated falsehoods which

ALEXANDRIA NEWS.

The schooner Campbell is in the river bound up. A three-masted schooner is on the ways at the ship-yard, undergoing repairs.

A match game of checkers between two mer chants was played over the telephone wires yea-

Rev. J. W. Webb, colored, formerly of this city, baptised ten colored persons from Beulah Church Markham Station, on Sunday last. The nuptials of Mr. George D. Brooks to Miss

Ruth Irwin were solemnized in Christ Church yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Suter officiating, in the presence of a large number of friends of the contracting parties. Judge James Keith and the members of the War-

renton bar in the city, in attendance upon the special term of the Circuit Court for the city, will be entertained at a dinner by the Alexandria bar this evening. Major John W. Daniel is expected Miss Maria Kerr, an old and respected lady, died addenly yesterday morning at the residence of eiteral Morton Narye, on Prince street, in whose unity she had lived for nearly fifty years. Miss Kerr, who was about seventy years of age, had a severe spell of sickness a year age, from which

although in apparently good health at the time of her death, she never entirely recovered. She we a devoted member of St. Mary's Church.

GOVERNOR PERKINS ON A BUST.

How a Frisky Billy Cont Got Full of Heer and Smashed Things Generally. A tall, thin man, with a red nose, gray aide whiskers, and a meisneholy expression drifted into the office of the Post last week and asked, in a subdued voice, if there was an

ployed reporter on the staff just thee.

"Because," said the stranger, "a very peculiar thing happened up our way—I live at Hayes Valley—this morning, and which perhaps you might work up into a sort of item, somehow."
"What sort of a thing?" said the managing edior, winking to the fighting editor to get his club

ready in case the and man pulled out a poem or any other dangerous contrivance.

"Well, in the first place," said the stranger, abstractedly, "do you happen to know the effect of

"Can't say I do."

"Li's exactly the reverse of what it is on ma.
Instead of southing 'em it excites their nervous
organization to the highest pitch. Actually makes
'em insane."

"Does, th?"

"Yes, sir; and this morning, as it was rather "Yes, air; and this morning, as it was rather sultry, I sent my youngest boy for a gallon of beer. He stopped on the way and put the can down to play marbles. McGinty's old black bilyl-goal came along and drank up the beer—every drup of it."
"Great Cusar!" said the court reporter, smacking his lips, regretfully.

"He drank every drop of it, and nearly choked to death on the cert. We start him to the court reporter.

"He draink every drop of it, and nearly choked to death on the can. He stood blinking around a little for awaite; then he started for a street-car, with all colors set. He hit the horse square analy-ships, and it foundered at once."

"Wrecked, I suppose ?" said the editor.

"Precisely. The goat then glanced off, killed
the driver and telescoped the car. I was sitting at
the window all this time, and my attention was attracted by Governor Perkins going down the street hell bent for election." "Governor Perkins?"

"That's the goat's name, you see. McGinty is a strong Republican. There were four men getting a plane out of a wagon across the street when the Governor went through 'em like a pile-driver be-hind time. The Steinway was sent to the manufactory and the men to the bosultel. Terrible.

"Is this goat story in one act?" asked the vilitia special, getting out his his Springfied). militia special, getting out his his Springfied!

"In one scene and nine tableaux," said the stranger, solemniy." "On the next block the Governor came across a Dutch picnic, headed by a brass band. The Toutons were tooting 'Listen to the Mocking Bird,' and the way that goat stood on his hind legs and waitzed around the pavement to the music was just too famp for anything. I may are that it was activated around. say that it was actually amusing. It slipped up on a banana peel once, and fell against a cigar sign." "Never mind the seenery," said the editor, mo-tioning the devil to call in six of the healthlest

ompositors.
"Well, pretty soon the band changed off into Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming.

"Did the goat come?"
"You just bet he did. He didn't fancy the new tune somehow, and the first thing the drum major know Perky—we call the goat Perky for short— Perky took him in the stomach, broke him clean in two, went through the rest of the band, including the big drum, and so on clear down to the end of the picnic, which was four equares long. I think there were ninety-two killes and eight hun dred and six wounded. Pretty good, when you consider the entire driving power was only one gallon of cheap beer; now, wasn't it? Now, it oc-

"Just one minute," said the editor, signaling the taff to spit on their hands and limber up for action. "Allow me to explain what occurred to you You concluded to catch the gost when he got sober and bring him down here for our benefit. You have him now tied to a fire-plug around the corner, and if we will only chip in about four bits for boer, you will get the animal started and we can watch the fun."

can watch the fun."

"Exactly," said the stranger, warmly; "that is precisely my ides. I will now take up a col——"

That afternoon such of the customers of the Post

as talled up into the editorial rooms wondered at the number of fresh blood stains on the stairs.— Derrick Dodd, in San Francisco Post. Thurlow Weed's Recollections.
"I have often thought," said Mr. Thurlow Weed, speaking of the death of Mr. Law, "that if three of the most successful business men the mountains, and there remains until the surrounding atmosphere has time to purify liself of it. This explains why maiarial fevers are sometimes known in a malignant form in arid valleys and ravines and on mountain sides far from the swamp that generated it. It cannot cross water, for, being heavier than the air, it sinks into the water, and is neutralized. The affinity which water has for malaria is clearly demonstrated by the knowledge that scamen on a clean ship never suffer from it, but are affected by it as soon as they reach the land of correctly. Mr. Law, is sait, was a strong-minded, correctly. Mr. Law, is sait, was a strong-minded, correctly. Mr. Law, is sait, was a strong-minded, letters from all three of those gentlemen, in waich not a word containing three syllables was spelled correctly. Mr. Law, he said, was a strong-minded, self-made man, with a good deal of energy, and all of his faculties were concentrated upon money making. He was not socially inclined, was reticent, and talked but little; but he was a man of indomitable will. He had no education, at most a very limited one. Mr. Weed said he could remember but one instance in which Mr. Law was

a very limited one. Mr. Weed said be could re-member but one instance in which Mr. Law was interested in anything but money-making tran-sactions. This was when he was put forward by the New York Heradi as a candidate for President in 1896. Mr. Weed said Mr. Law evinced consid-erable interest in that canvass, but was noverafter-ward heard of in politics. Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels were playing in London, and were softly singing one night to a crowded house the chorus in "Old Kentucky Home." When the last notes melted away a strange-looking figure advanced a few steps from his seat in a dark corner of the pit, and the auditors were startled at hearing a voice say earnestly and distinctly: "Sing the dear old song again—sing it for me. I'm listening hard, and I'm listening low, boys, and every word is a friend to me—everything. Say, will you sing it just once more for me, right now and here?" It was the figure and voice of Ben Letand, an old minatrel, who left this country several years ago and after playing in Australia made his way, a broken-down old man, to London. Here he supported himself by playing the barind, but seed out a miserable existence. The Massadons saug the chorus again, and the figure sank back into its seat. When the audience dispersed it remained nuttionless, and when an attendant came to arouse it he found Ben Leland dead.—Troy Times. from his seat in a dark corner of the pit, and the

## Gentlemen Not Wishing

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